

◆ The Watershed News ◆

Volume XII, Issue IV

Fall 2008

A Quarterly Publication for the Ossipee Watershed Published by the Green Mountain Conservation Group

GMCG Celebrates new office at Huntress House

July 9th, 2008 marked an historic day in GMCG history—we moved into 196 Huntress Bridge Road. Despite a downpour and significant thunder, nearly 70 GMCG friends and neighbors came out to celebrate with a summer potluck dinner and barbecue and music by Jim Pittman.

Executive Director, Blair Folts gave opening remarks and thanked the Little Family Foundation for their financial support as well as their long term commitment to GMCG's mission of conserving shared natural resources in the Ossipee Watershed through research, education, advocacy and land conservation.

Other guests honored included Bill and Alex Klotz who spent months

retrofitting the home into the new office. The numerous volunteers were also recognized for their hard work in: creating flower gardens and stone walls, painting walls and trim, outfitting the kitchen and bathroom with new cabinets, donating furniture and dishes, upgrading computer systems and even installing new electrical outlets. Without this huge community effort we would not have been able to move in.

Following the short presentation, Seven year old Lyeden, her four year old sister Cambell Crane and their cousin Ashley Little cut the ribbon and guests were invited to tour the house.

If you have not had a chance to visit



Lyeden, Cambell and Ashley cut the ribbon

Huntress House yet, please feel free to give us a call and stop by. Huntress Bridge Road is located just off Route 25 and before you enter Maine. 539-1859.

Aquifer Steering Committee launches BMP surveys

"This summer was incredibly educational and confirmed my belief that environmental change can and should happen at the local level," says Mia Akaogi, the University of Vermont graduate student who has been working with GMCG and the Ossipee Aquifer Steering Committee this year on the Ossipee Watershed Source Water Protection Project. Mia has been a critical part of grass-roots efforts to help communities in the Watershed better protect shared drinking water resources from potential contamination.

This work has included updating and identifying potential contamina-



UVM student Mia Akaogi presents Jory Augenti of Effingham with a certificate upon completion of a BMP site visit at his auto repair shop.

tion sources (PCSs) within the Ossipee Watershed, mailing surveys to these businesses and facilities, receiving training from NH DES, and perform-

ing site visits. The surveys and self-audits encourage area businesses and facilities to participate in drinking water protection by assessing their use of best management practices (BMPs), as required by the state.

Although participation is voluntary, many businesses have become involved, demonstrating concern for safe drinking water and a willingness to cooperate to improve its protection. Participation can also lower environmental liability for a business, reduce insurance costs, and better protect drinking water at and around the site. FMI or to fill out a survey, visit: www.gmcg.org.

The Watershed News

The Watershed News is a quarterly publication of the Green Mountain Conservation Group, a non-profit, 501(c) 3, charitable organization established in 1997 and dedicated to the preservation of the natural resources in the Ossipee Watershed. The towns of Effingham, Freedom, Madison, Ossipee, Sandwich and Tamworth make up the boundaries of the Ossipee Watershed. This watershed includes one of the largest and deepest stratified drift aquifers in New Hampshire. It covers 47 square miles and receives drainage from a 330 square mile area. It is a critically important resource for existing and future community water supplies.

GMCG's purpose is twofold:

1. To provide an organizational structure for a coalition of citizens and local officials interested in identifying sensitive areas within the Watershed in need of protection;
2. To offer public educational events about conservation issues and possible solutions regarding the preservation of unique natural resources.

Through research, education, advocacy and land conservation we strive to promote an awareness and appreciation of our watershed's natural resources and encourage a commitment to protect them.

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Special Places

Baseline data—why its important

***Editor's Note:** **Special Places** is a regular feature of the Watershed News, highlighting an historical or cultural resource within the Ossipee Watershed. GMCG continues to endorse the Land and Community Heritage Investment Program (LCHIP) a public-private partnership committed to conservation of New Hampshire's natural, cultural and historical resources. For more information, on LCHIP call 224-4113, or email www.lchip.org.*

BY THERESA SWANICK

Interest in conservation easements has grown significantly over the past two years and has prompted GMCG to formalize the Land Trust Committee and create a stronger process to review the many new projects coming forward. The LTC has been continuing its work with conservation consultant, Theresa Swanick, with an eye toward accreditation by the national Land Trust Alliance (LTA) by the year 2010. Land and easement files have been reviewed for completeness according to LTA Standards and Practices. The LTC is also creating a manual of Policies and Procedures that will incorporate current policies with practices spelled out procedurally to meet LTA guidelines and facilitate education of new volunteer members committed to stewardship and monitoring of the existing lands.

Importance of Baseline Documentation

GMCG's responsibility with regard to the easements it holds is to monitor the land annually to ensure that the terms of the easements are not violated even if the land changes ownership. Thus, each easement must be documented for its initial status. Details and photos of the state of the land, known as baseline documentation, are used as a benchmark against which all future monitoring is measured.

The LTC monitors each easement annually by walking the land and noting

any issues with its use or condition in relationship to baseline documentation established when the land was placed under easement. To facilitate the annual monitoring, it is crucial that property boundaries be clearly marked. It is each landowner's responsibility to ensure that blazing and painting of trees along property lines are kept visibly up-to-date. Painted blazes usually last about 15-20 years. Each GMCG easement will have its boundary blazes updated this fall to help future monitoring.

Tornado Strikes Easement Land

Easement donor, Penny Vestner, suffered severe tree loss as she safely sat out the tornado that struck Freedom in late July. She lost over 2,000 trees in the enormous fell swoop. This image, taken after removal of fallen trees, as well as photos of the downed trees, will update her easement's baseline documentation to record the changed condition of land for future monitoring. Without these records on file, someone could one day mistakenly assume this land was clearcut.



The tornado that touched down in areas of Effingham, Ossipee and Freedom in July also significantly altered the once forested landscape of conservation lands.

Theresa Swanick, is GMCG's land trust consultant, dedicated volunteer and an attorney.

Getting the lead out of loons needs inter-state cooperation

This summer, area residents were treated to a presentation at Camp Calumet on loons by field biologist Chris Free from the Loon Preservation Committee. Chris provided slides, loon calls and stories of his field research across the state, including working with loons in the Ossipee Watershed. He reports that none of the six loons on the Ossipee Lake system had successful nests this year. The Leavitt Bay nest failed due to abandonment caused by human disturbance, and the Ossipee Lake nest failed due to abandonment for unknown reasons. Here are some ways you can help to spread the word and take action to protect one of our favorite summer residents.

BY CHRIS FREE

Though images of the common loon decorate the kitchens, mailboxes, and porches of many New Hampshire homes, this iconic bird appears with far less frequency across the state's lakes. The loon population has made a significant recovery since monitoring began in the early 1970s but the last decade has seen little population growth and sadly, the loon remains on the threatened species list. Despite the conservation efforts of the Loon Preservation Committee (LPC), the NH Fish and Game, and a broad network of concerned citizens, loon viability and



Photo by Dan Houde, Purity Lake, Eaton

productivity have been highly impacted by human activities.

The LPC reports that anthropogenic lead poisoning is the leading cause of adult loon mortality in New Hampshire. In all cases, this poisoning is induced by the accidental consumption of lead fishing sinkers, which loons mistake for suitable gizzard stones. Within two weeks of consumption these loons are so weakened that feeding themselves, and certainly any young, becomes an impossible task. During this summer alone, five loons – including a paired male from nearby Conway Lake – were the victims of such lead poisoning. The death of one adult loon represents more than the loss of just one life; it represents the loss of future young and the endangerment of current young. As a result, LPC reports that the yearly prevention of only two lead sinker induced deaths would equate to all of their conservation efforts combined. Thus,

it is clear that we must "get the lead out."

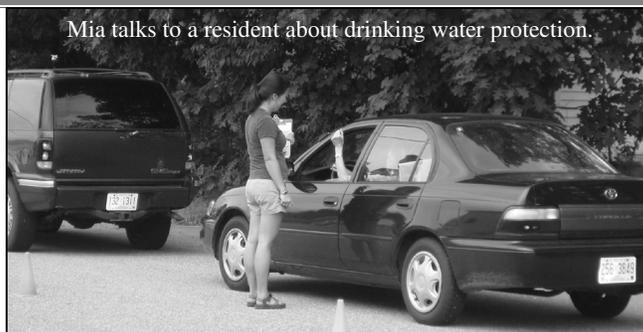
While lead poisoning is the most prominent cause of loon mortality, it is also the most preventable. The sale and use of lead sinkers less than 1-ounce in weight and lead jigs less than 1-inch long is already prohibited in New Hampshire. Though similar legislation has been passed in both Vermont and Maine, lead sinkers and jigs remain readily available across the border in Massachusetts. It is therefore essential that visiting fishermen respect NH laws and wildlife and that we also make an effort to remove any leftover sinkers from our tackle boxes. Steel sinkers are a suitable replacement and are complimentary at the Loon Center and also available at local supply stores.

Loons are vulnerable to human encroachment in many other ways as well. Shoreline development has resulted in the destruction of suitable nesting habitat and safe brooding areas. It is important that we continue to give loons the space necessary to nest and brood unmolested. LPC advises keeping a distance of 100 yards and asks lake visitors to respect the signs, ropes, and nest rafts designed to protect nesting pairs and their young. Loons and humans are not mutually exclusive entities and with just a little effort we can live together harmoniously. FMI, on loons and loon conservation, or to become a member of LPC, please visit www.loon.org.

Citizens protect drinking water at waste collection day

Each year household hazardous waste collection events are organized by the Lakes Region Planning Commission. On August 2nd, GMCG's intern Danielle Dugas, University of Vermont student Mia Akaogi and Ossipee Fire Inspector, Roger ter Kuile, attended the Household Hazardous Waste Day (HHWD) held at the town highway garage in Center Ossipee. At the event they thanked over 120 community members for disposing of their hazardous waste properly while passing out 30 private well testing kits as part of the Ossipee Watershed Source Water Protection (SWP) project.

The SWP project is focused on protecting the drinking water resources in the Ossipee Watershed and collaborating with the community to ensure that these resources are safe for the future.



Mia talks to a resident about drinking water protection.

Contamination of our drinking water is a very real threat that can happen through the improper disposal of household hazardous wastes. Each household is allowed to drop off up to 10 gallons or 50 lbs of waste, such as paint thinners, used motor oil, herbicides, and oven cleaners. Since most treatment plants and leach fields are incapable of processing these chemicals, it is important to dispose of

them properly on such collection days.

People receiving a private well testing kit can choose to share results for Mia's graduate study analysis of this and other baseline data. A comprehensive look at available data will be given at the November 20th presentation and help guide future long term monitoring efforts. Please contact the GMCG office if you are interested in a well testing kit and to be part of this study.

Conservation Conversations

Editor's Note: *Conservation Conversations is intended to provide a forum for the conservation commissions in the six towns of the Ossipee Watershed to share news of their activities and an opportunity to find creative solutions regarding watershed issues.*

Think Locally; Act Watershed.

Effingham

For the last three months, several samplings of moderately imperiled species were completed through the Commission-sponsored Effingham Wildlife Action Plan (EWAP) project, supported by a Moose Plate grant. On July 14th and 15th, electroshock fish samplings were conducted in Pine River, Wilkinson Brook and Ossipee River. A total of 265 fish were collected, including 11 species, two of which (eastern brook trout and burbot) are on the state critically imperiled list. This sampling effort was conducted by lead scientist, Dr. Rick Van de Poll, along with N.H. Fish and Game Department staff, commission members and a few volunteers. An Odonata (dragonfly/damselfly) survey was carried out during the months of June and July, and species of moderate concern (slender spreadwing) were identified.



Volunteers and scientists conducted electroshock fish samplings in July.

Madison

For Old Home Week this past summer, the Conservation Commission hosted a wonderful Old Home Week lecture about moose by Kathleen Rines of the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department, as well as a well-attended nature walk on the Hoyt Sanctuary at Purity Springs. The MCC is currently in the final phase of updating its chapter for the Madison Master Plan that was last published in 2002. The MCC is also working with local land owners to establish a few more hiking trails for the community. The Commission also welcomes new member Brian Fowler who has a distinguished scientific background. Brian has already helped the MCC immensely.

Tamworth

The Commission is pleased to announce that the Great Hill Fire Tower has been named a National Historic Lookout. A dedication celebration will be at the tower on Sunday, October 5th at 3:00 p.m. The tower is near the geographic center of Tamworth, on the second highest point of land in the town in The Hemenway Forest. It can be reached from the parking area at the intersection of Great Hill Road and Hemenway Road, via a half-mile trail, or from Route 113A via the much longer and steeper Betty Steele Loop and Peg King Spur Trails.

Around 1900, Augustus Hemenway bought several farms on Great Hill. In 1932, he deeded 2,000 acres to the state which became the Hemenway Reservation, and 250 acres were given to the Boston Council of the Boy Scouts, with the provision that a lookout tower be built. A 35-foot high tower was constructed in 1934 by the Civilian Conservation Corps that was operational in 1935, and during World War II, was part of the Aircraft Warning System, reporting only "Red Flash" or high interest aircraft.

Like many other fire towers, it was closed in 1973 with the introduction air patrol fire detection. In 1977, the tower was given to the Town of Tamworth, with the provision that it would continue to be available for fire detection when needed. The Tamworth Volunteer Fire Department used it from time to time for portable radio communication, and the Boy Scouts and TCC have continued to do maintenance. In 2004, the tower was painted, and panoramas of surrounding mountains were mounted inside.

At the October 5th celebration, the TCC will dedicate its Spur Trail in honor of Peg King. Margaret A. (Peg) King, 1906 – 1994, was born in Illinois, and first came to the area as a counselor at Camp Allegro. She became a full time resident in 1943, and was a volunteer for a number of local activities. She was a founding member of the TCC, serving from 1966 until 1994, and was the Chairman for a number of years. She also served on the Natural Resources Council of NH, and took a leading role in developing a recycling and hazardous waste disposal program. In 1991 she received Tamworth's Conservation Award.

The public is invited to the celebration to enjoy the fall foliage and spectacular 360 degree views: North to the Sandwich Range and the Whites, South to the Ossipees, West as far as Mt. Cardigan, and East into the Ossipee Valley and Maine.

GMCG & OWC to present at NH Watershed Conference

GMCG and the Ossipee Watershed Coalition have been selected to present at the **New Hampshire Watershed Conference on Saturday, November 15th**. This annual conference sponsored by the New Hampshire Lakes Association, New Hampshire Rivers Council and the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, addresses environmental topics related to lakes, rivers and watersheds throughout the state of New Hampshire.

The GMCG and OWC presentation, "Ten Years of Building a Watershed Organization: Successes and Lessons Learned", will be from 11:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and will highlight the organization's first ten years, including the struggles and successes. Environmental

Planner Steve Whitman, GMCG Executive Director Blair Folts, Ossipee Watershed Coalition Chair John Shipman and GMCG Program Director Tara Schroeder will share examples and stories about partnerships, leadership, vision, and passion that will serve as a model to watershed groups, local river management advisory committees, lake associations, volunteer monitoring groups, municipalities, students and others in attendance.

The conference is from 7:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. at the Grapone Conference Center in Concord. For more details contact Laura Weit, Assistant Planner, DES Lakes and Rivers Programs at (603) 271-8811 or laura.weit@des.nh.gov.

Watershed Water Quality Monitoring

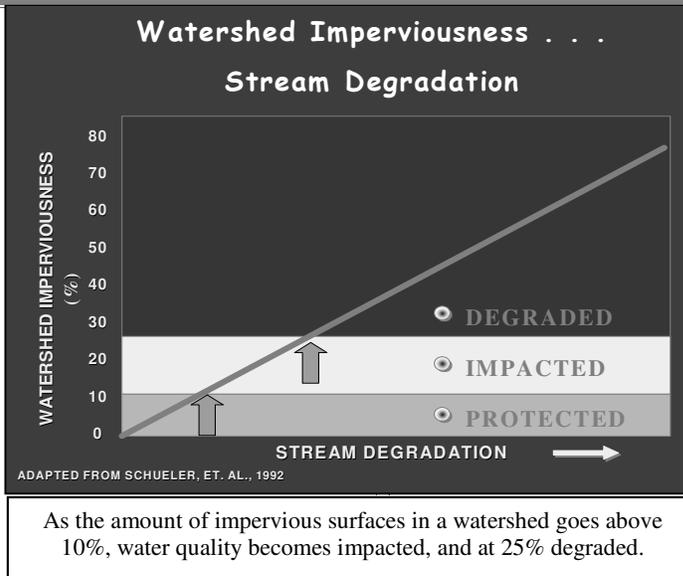
Notes from Upstream

Research shows trends in water quality

On August 21st, GMCG Program Director Tara Schroeder and Volunteer Lake Assessment Program (VLAP) coordinator Sara Sumner of NH DES presented the water quality monitoring results for the Ossipee Lake system, tributaries and rivers. For the Regional Interstate Volunteers for the Ecosystems and Rivers of Saco (RIVERS) and Ossipee Lake & Tributary (OLT) programs, data has been collected for 35 sites and 18 different chemical and physical parameters since

2002. Ten sites have also been monitored for biological communities since 2006 through the Volunteer Biological Assessment Program. Year-round monitoring at 7 sites is providing a better understanding of seasonal fluctuations and year-round conditions. After the 10 year mark (2012), statistical analysis will determine if any significant changes are occurring.

While most sites exhibit healthy water quality conditions within limits of state water quality standards for Class B surface waters, some trends are visible from the data. A few sites have shown consistently elevated levels of nutrients, turbidity, sodium, chloride, and conductivity when compared with other sites. These elevated trends may be attributable to sedimentation and storm water runoff from heavy rains and other human activities such as road salting, construction, snow dumping near surface waters, and faulty septic systems.



For the VLAP program, data has been collected from 5 deep spots in the Ossipee Lake system. Ossipee Lake, Berry Bay and Lower Danforth have been monitored since 2003 while Broad and Leavitt bays have been monitored since 1990. Average yearly concentrations of all parameters (chlorophyll-a, transparency, total phosphorus, and conductivity) remain in the low (good) to average range for New Hampshire lakes. However, statistical analyses of Broad Bay show a significantly decreasing (worsening) transparency by approximately 3.004% and Leavitt Bay data show an increasing

(although not significant) chlorophyll-a trend, and a significantly decreasing (worsening) transparency by approximately 2.279%. The epilimnetic conductivity for both of these bays also appears to be increasing slightly, however statistical analyses were not conducted.

In order to sustain safe, clean lakes and streams, experts recommend: preventing nutrient loading by good planning at the local level and encouraging low impact development techniques that minimize runoff, erosion and sedimentation; using best management practices to prevent non point source pollution; properly maintaining septic systems; minimizing land clearing and impervious surfaces; and protecting shorelines. The public is invited to learn more by visiting www.gmcg.org or hearing first hand from UNH and DES experts on **November 20th from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. at Runnells Hall in Chocorua.**

Notes from Downstream Will our water supply sustain us in the future?

BY DENNIS FINN

With all of the environmental issues that face the world's population, none is more pressing than the potential for a fresh water crisis. An increasing world population increases the demand for fresh water for drinking, hygiene, sanitation, food production and industrial use. The northeast currently has abundant supplies, but will this continue into the future? It may seem a ridiculous question considering this past summer's rainfall, but global climate change will play a crucial role in the world's water supply and while we may have plenty of water now, there is no guarantee that this will be the case for the next generation.

Policy makers at every level, from international to regional to

the local level, need to focus on maintaining water supplies without damage to the natural environment. Before policies can be initiated, we need to have a detailed understanding of where our water comes from, how the water is stored and the best methods for wise use and protection.

The SRCC is pleased to share a Quality Assurance Protection Plan (QAPP) with GMCG that will include an assessment of our aquifers. We look forward to working on this program with our New Hampshire partners next year with the start-up of our eighth water quality year.

Dennis Finn is Executive Director at the Saco River Corridor Commission in Cornish, Maine. SRCC is made up of 20 towns from Fryeburg to Saco, Maine. GMCG has been partnering with SRCC since 2001.

Wildlife corridor research & planning in New Hampshire

BY TARA SCHROEDER

From 1998 to 1999, Canadian author and conservationist Karsten Heuer set off on a 3,400 km trek across the Rockies to trace the paths of grizzly bear, elk, wolf and wolverine in order to symbolize wildlife movement across North America. The initiative, called Yellowstone to Yukon (Y2Y), was followed by scientists, economists and more than 200 conservation groups in Canada and the U.S. The route followed the most likely large-mammal migration routes in order for Heuer to experience the same obstacles these large mammals might encounter in moving from park to park. Heuer's efforts and powerful images, and stories of trail adventure brought to light the concept of wildlife corridors and the importance of reconnecting the patchwork of isolated parks and reserves along the Rockies. He did outreach along the trail and delivered 60 talks to ranchers, local governments, industry groups, students and the public.

I was fortunate to hear about Heuer's trip first-hand at one of these public presentations at Banff National Park in Alberta, where at the time, wildlife ecologists were working with the Canadian Parks Service to identify and protect wildlife corridors that crossed the busy Trans-Canada Highway. The highway, and nearby Canadian Pacific Railway, were significant causes of mortality to populations of elk, bighorn sheep, coyote, black bear, grizzly bear, moose, wolf, cougar, wolverine and lynx. The park itself was also fragmented by the road, isolating patches of habitat and interrupting, filtering and redirecting wildlife movements.

At the time, twelve highway crossing structures were being monitored and data collected on wildlife use. Tracks were studied and infra-red operated 35mm cameras were used to detect wildlife visits and use of over and underpasses. Studies were showing that some ungulates were using the crossings frequently, but that large carnivores, including wolves and cougars, were not. An assessment of the success of these human-made corridors to bridge wildlife habitat patches will require long-term cooperative wildlife studies monitoring movements, population trends, and activity in and around the crossing structures.

Here in New Hampshire, wildlife are subjected to the same pressures and obstacles created by development and transportation corridors. I am reminded of their needs for movement and uninterrupted living space every time I see a turtle trying to navigate a busy road or an unfortunate porcupine that was unable to get where it was going fast enough. I was surprised to learn that even smaller animals have large habitat requirements. For example, wood, spotted or Blanding's turtles have a maximum dispersal area of 500 acres, and whip-poor-wills need a minimum of 25 acres to breed. Larger mammals have even greater requirements for uninterrupted living space, for example, adult male black bears may range up to 120 square miles, male martens upwards of 1,280 acres, and lynx between 3,900-6,144 acres.

You don't have to read "The Song of the Dodo" to understand that this fragmentation and mortality can have short and long term effects on wildlife populations and biodiversity. Protecting important wildlife corridors and linking critical habitat can still be done here in New Hampshire by referring to regional plans, such as the N.H. Wildlife Action Plan, and by conducting local wildlife habitat monitoring and natural resource inventories. Areas identified through these efforts can then be protected through landowner incentives, zoning ordinances and regulatory measures.

Many New Hampshire towns have completed wildlife habitat inventories to guide the work of town boards. Belmont has adopted statements of purpose in its master plan language to guide the creation of ordinances and regulations in order to protect wildlife habitat. Rye includes discussions of wildlife protection in the natural resources chapter of its master plan. Here in the Ossipee Watershed, Effingham is in the process of conducting a wildlife inventory and just this summer teams of scientists and biologists completed a 24 hour "bioblitz" to inventory 32,000-acre study area in the towns of Holderness, Sandwich and Campton.

Landscape-level connectivity and planning work is also being done with the new Statewide Wildlife Connectivity Model for New Hampshire from NH Fish & Game and NH Audubon. Wildlife crossing investigations are also ongoing for

such roads as US Route 2/State Highway 115. These and other studies and efforts will be presented at the 2008 North-eastern Transportation and Wildlife Conference from September 21-24.

The UNH Cooperative Extension has excellent resources for towns wishing to conduct wildlife inventories, and the Ossipee Watershed Natural Resource Guide is a great way to become familiar with significant wildlife habitat and species in need of conservation in the area. Other opportunities for individuals to get involved include monitoring groups such as Keeping Track, Birds in Forested Landscapes, and NH Fish & Game has volunteer programs for everything from bald eagles to reptiles and amphibians.

Since Heuer's Y2Y trip, the Yellowstone to Yukon Conservation Initiative has grown to become a joint Canadian-U.S. network of over 800 organizations, institutions, foundations, and conservation-minded individuals. The endeavor has successfully brought science and cross-border partnerships together to address wildlife conservation on the large-landscape scale. "It's no longer enough to preserve isolated forests, valleys, and wilderness areas. Connection of habitats is key to the long-term health of ecosystems and the biological diversity that supports both wildlife and human communities."

Heuer has also continued to bring attention to other wildlife conservation issues since Y2Y, and completed more amazing trips across other great landscapes. In 2003, he migrated with his family for 5 months and 1,500 km across the Yukon and Alaska with the endangered Porcupine Caribou Herd. Most recently, in 2007, he and his family paddled, portaged, and sailed for five months across Canada to meet writer Farley Mowat, traveling through the settings of many of the iconic author's books along the way. Both treks are documented in Heuer's books and award winning documentary films.

NH WAP: <http://www.wildlife.state.nh.us>

NH Fish & Game: <http://des.nh.gov/factsheets/id/id-r.htm>

Ossipee Watershed Natural Resource Guide: <http://www.gmcg.org/gmcg.php?id=160>

Fall Calendar

Saturday, November 15th: New Hampshire Watershed Conference. The GMCG and OWC presentation, "Ten Years of Building a Watershed Organization: Successes and Lessons Learned", will be from 11:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and will highlight the organization's first ten years, including the struggles and successes. The conference is from 7:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. at the Grapone Conference Center in Concord. For more details contact Laura Weit, Assistant Planner, DES Lakes and Rivers Programs at (603) 271-8811 or laura.weit@des.nh.gov.

Thursday, November 20th: Ossipee Watershed Water Quality & Source Water Protection Presentation. 6:30-8:30 Runnells Hall, Chocorua. UNH Natural Resources Department, NH Department of Environmental Services, University of Vermont, GMCG, Ossipee Watershed Coalition & Ossipee Aquifer Steering Committee will present results and future directions for water monitoring and protection in the Ossipee Watershed, including the lakes, rivers, and drinking water supplies.

Thanks to 2008 program sponsors & partners in education:

**All programs are free and open to the public unless otherwise noted. Please call (603) 539-1859 FMI.*



****Please renew your membership for 2008 today!***

Your Membership Will Make a Difference. (If there is a star next to your name, you have not yet renewed for 2008. Please renew your membership today!)

(Please make checks payable to Green Mountain Conservation Group P.O. Box 95, Effingham, NH 03882)

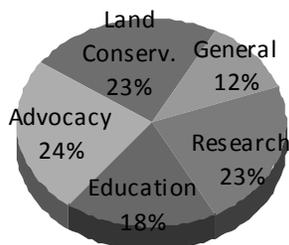
Vernal Pool ___\$25 Stream ___\$50 River ___\$75 Pond ___\$100 Lake ___\$250
 Aquifer Society ___\$500 Other _____

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GMCG 2008 Projected Expenses \$192,526



GMCG must boost income from non-grant sources, specifically from membership dues and donations. We especially aim to raise the community component of total income from residents and visitors who know and love the Watershed. This will help fund GMCG's mission of Research, Education, Advocacy and Land Conservation as grant monies become increasingly scarce in a tight economy. PLEASE RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP TODAY and encourage your family, friends and neighbors to join GMCG. Thanks!

GMCG is a non-profit 501 (C)3 tax-exempt organization. We are funded by grants from foundations, memberships, and donations. Please consider us in your estate planning. We accept donations of real property, stocks, bonds, mutual funds, life insurance policies and gift annuities. Donations are tax-deductible to the full extent of the law. Our Federal Tax Identification number is: 02-0498020.



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The Watershed News

TEMP-RETURN SERVICE
REQUESTED

**Save the Date:
Annual Meeting
Saturday, January 24th**

**Deadline for
Winter Newsletter
submissions is December 10th**

EVERY PERSON CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE AND EACH PERSON SHOULD TRY.

patagonia presents the

Wild & Scenic

ENVIRONMENTAL
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SOUTH YUBA RIVER CITIZENS LEAGUE

Sunday March 22, 2009
**The Majestic Theatre
Conway, N.H.**
GMCG and Patagonia will host the world-acclaimed film festival with over 20 short films to inspire and motivate viewers to go out and make a difference in their communities and the world around them.

